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The late Dr. Josephus Burdick, father of Mr. John Burdick and Mr. Lewis Burdick.

His chief talent in the present generation lies in the fact that he was the father of eleven sons. As practically all these sons married and produced families of their own, it is easy to see that the progeny of old Perry Burdick has been very considerably multiplied, which accounts for the frequent appearance of the name throughout the Adirondack and Cornwall Valleys.

Perry Burdick settled in Nova Scotia as the result of a certain accident in his father's life. Old Samuel Burdick, who was a head surveyor by profession, chanced to receive a summons from the government of Nova Scotia in 1781 to lay out certain lands for a company of New England planters, who were being brought over to occupy the lands from which the Acadians had been expelled. As part payment for his work he was given a grant of land in the Cornwallis Valley. Hereafter, he had no relations of settling in Nova Scotia and, returning to Massachusetts some years later, he died over his estate to his son.



The late John A. Burdick, father of the late Mr. R. L. Burdick.

Perry Burdick was not adverse to migrating to the northern province, and further to travel with all his belongings. Of the eleven sons, which Perry Burdick contributed to the population of Nova Scotia, seven's father, accordingly, centers in the north sea. Perry Burdick, now, who was the grandfather of the late Hon. R. L. Burdick, Canada's present premier. Perry Burdick, Jr., was born in 1774. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest was Jonathan, the father of Sir Frederick Burdick and the third was Andrew, the father of the Prime Minister. Thus, there is found to be a close relationship between the descendant of militia and the present premier, the services of which is not generally realized by the public.

But the two distinguished Parliamentarians are not the only sons of sons, who have sprung from the Burdick family. From another of Perry Burdick's eleven



The Prime Minister's Mother, at about thirty years of age.

sons, may be traced the descent of two other prominent citizens of the west time previous—Dr. Byron C. Burdick, president of Mount Allison University and R. A. Burdick, Esq., Blouin, son of the county court judge of New Brunswick. The two are brothers, being sons of George S. Burdick, the son of Joshua Burdick and grandson of Perry Burdick. This makes the relationship between them and the premier that of third cousins.

From a third son of old Perry Burdick, viz., Edmund Burdick, there has descended another gentleman of the Burdick name, whose attainments also deserve mention in connection with the family history. This is the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cawston Burdick of Carleton Place, N.S., who was for many years associated entirely with the missionary work of the Methodist Church in Japan, but who is now home again. His father was Samuel Perry Burdick, grandson of the founder of the family, while the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Burdick also a cousin of the Premier.



Perry Burdick, Jr., grandfather of the late Hon. R. L. Burdick and Sir Frederick Burdick.

The Prime Minister's immediate family, consisting of two brothers and one sister, completed in the list of those who by reason of special attainments, take rank as leading members of the Burdick connection. There are many other men and women belonging to other branches of the family, living less prominent lives, who might be mentioned, but popular interest will be found to center only in the few outstanding personalities already referred to.

Andrew Burdick, the Premier's father, married twice. From his first marriage with a Miss Taylor, he had two children, Thomas Andrew and Sophie Amelia. The former became a sea captain and died in early life in the Southern States; the latter married a Mr. McIntosh and



Mrs. Andrew Burdick, mother of the late Hon. R. L. Burdick, now living at Grand Pré.

still lives in the old home village of Grand Pré. Following the death of his first wife, Andrew Burdick espoused Miss Esther Laird, and from their union had four children, of whom Premier Burdick was the eldest. The second was John William, the third John Roberts, and the youngest Henry Clifford.

From all accounts Andrew Burdick was a fine type of man. Though he was not so high paid in society, being a quiet and unostentatious life in Grand Pré, he performed his part as a vigorous affairs with ability and thoroughness. For a time he was associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Laird, in the management of a general store and then, upon the completion of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, accepted the position of steam locomotive. He also owned and cultivated a few farms near Grand Pré, in which he took much interest. His wife, the Premier's mother, who still survives him, possesses also a fine personality and to both parents the prime minister owes a great deal of that natural ability, nobility of character and gentlemanliness which characterize him.

Since his entrance to power modern newspapers and magazines have been enriched with accounts of Premier Burdick's career and personality, so that it becomes almost superfluous to enter into any detailed description of his rise to fame. Yet as the most prominent member of the Burdick family, it is necessary to include some mention of his life. He was born at Grand Pré on June 18, 1854, and attended the common school in the village until he was eleven. Then he entered Annapolis Villa Academy at Horton where he soon distinguished himself as the leading pupil in the school. At fourteen years of age he became an assistant teacher and helped in the instruction of the younger boys.

He is remembered by his schoolmates as an ambitious youth of a very unusual kind of mind. He was evidently a most exemplary boy, for it is said that he was never known to have committed punishment for misconduct from either his father or his schoolmasters. He was by no means a milking boy, for he enjoyed and was proficient at athletics, being particularly fond of cricket, which he played well.

When sixteen years of age he went to New Jersey and spent a year at the Observed Institute at Mattawa, where he served as assistant professor. Returning home he distinguished himself by passing the first-class teachers' examination without special preparation. He then took up the study of law in Halifax, under the tutelage of the late chief justice, Sir R. L. Woodhouse, and the present Mr. Justice Gwynne, putting in his spare time as a reporter on the local press. He was called to the bar in 1878 and after practicing at Kentville for a short time in partnership with Judge Chipman, returned to Halifax and joined the firm of, Thompson, Graham, and Taylor, junior members of which he remained until the death of Sir John Thompson, the elevation to the bench of Sir George Turner, Taylor junior member of the firm, and the death of Sir Charles Herbert Tupper. Mr.



The late Hon. R. L. Burdick, Premier of Canada.

Burdick became head of the firm and a prominent leader of the bar in Eastern Canada.

It is interesting to note that as a young man Mr. Burdick was a liberal, for some time a member of the Young Liberal Club of Halifax. As a matter of fact, the Burdick family, as a family, have been advocates of the liberal party. But at the death of the third party, the young lawyer with many other friends left the party and joined the Conservative party. This was at Grand Pré, the brother John William

which he belonged. Mr. Burdick entered Parliament in 1884 as member for Halifax. In 1890 he was chosen leader of the opposition. Elected in 1894, he was elected the following year for Carleton County, in 1896 being elected for Kent. In 1898 he was returned for both Carleton and Halifax, but elected to sit for the latter. And in 1901, as a new member of common knowledge, he was returned in the majority party and was relied on to form a government, of which he has since been leader.

Two years after the Premier was here at Grand Pré, the brother John William



Dr. H. C. Berden, President of Mt. Allison University, Saskatoon, S.B.

Berden came into the world. He too received his education along with Robert at the common school, and at Aurora Villa Academy, but whereas the older brother chose law as his calling, the younger selected banking. He received



H. C. Berden, Halifax, N.S., the President's younger brother.

the service of the Union Bank of Halifax and was advanced by degrees until he became manager of the branch at Newville. Through the influence of his cousin Dr. Berden, of Gaining, who had become Minister at Ottawa and Defender the previous year, J. W. Berden received the appointment of assistant of the militia department at Ottawa in 1897. Subsequently he was appointed paymaster-general of the Canadian militia and became member of the Militia Council, positions which he still occupies.

The President's younger brother, Henry Clifford Berden, who is sixteen years his junior, is a lawyer, practicing independently at Halifax. He was for some time connected with Hulse & Co, but finally has become interested in some mining schemes. He is now secretary-treasurer of the Shelburne Mines, Limited, a company which is engaged in developing a lode of copper mine near the Moose River in Halifax County, and he is a fine and highly valuable deputy.

Miss John Berden, the President's sister, resides at Grand Pré with her mother in the old family mansion. Mrs. Berden, who is now advanced in years, is an apostle, but she continues to watch with maternal pride the careers of her children.

To trace the career of Premier Berden's cousin, Sir Frederick Berden, one need pass in another section of the story of Mount Allison. Sir Frederick and his

father before him, lived some of the lives of the Valley. Jonathan Berden, F.R.S., the eldest son of Perry Berden, Jr., was one of those old-time country practitioners, whose services will never be forgotten in the district where they lived. His home was at Grand Pré and his practice extended at least fourteen miles in all directions.

Sir Frederick, who was born in 1847 and is thus seven years the senior of his Premier cousin, was destined by his father for the medical profession. After attending King's University, Windsor, whence he graduated in 1866, he spent two years at Harvard Medical School, receiving his M.D. in 1868. He then joined his father in practice at Grand Pré a year, after which he removed to Gaining, where he has ever since resided. Here his other activities soon began to interfere with his medical work. As a student at Windsor, he had entered the University Corps, which was the beginning of a continuous association with the Canadian militia lasting to the present time. When he went to Gaining, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 6th regiment and after continued service became surgeon lieutenant-colonel in 1893.

Newville in 1874 and again in 1879 he had contested King's County in the liberal interest with success. He was defeated in 1882 and remained out of politics until 1886, when he was elected once more for his old constituency. Sir Wilfrid Laurier then selected him as his Minister of Militia, a portfolio which Dr. Berden held continuously until the onset of the Government in 1911. He was exclusively an able administrator and did much to put the militia department on a sound footing. His services were recognized in various ways. At the coronation of King Edward, he was created a K.C.M.G., and at the coronation



J. W. Berden, Paymaster-General and brother of the President.

tion of King George he was appointed surgeon-general in the British Army with the rank of Major-General, a rare honor.

Of Dr. Jonathan Berden's family, in addition to Sir Frederick, only one child survives, a sister, who married a Mr. Deane and now resides in the old family place at Grand Pré. Sir Frederick himself has been twice married, his two wives having been widows. He had one son, Harold Lockhart Berden, whose lamentable death in the South African War was one of the tragedies of that campaign.

Pointing now to that branch of the Berden family to which Dr. Byres C. Berden and Judge H. A. Berden belong. It is found that this portion of the family is particularly identified with Methodism. The head of Mount Allison University was for some years a minister of the Methodist denomination, prior to taking up educational work at Backus. He had been born at Annapolis in 1830 and educated at the famous Aurora Villa Academy and Mount Allison, whence he graduated in 1859. Following this he was ordained and for two years labored in the Bermuda Islands. He was subsequently stationed at Annapolis, N.S., and then held an important charge in Halifax. From Halifax he went in 1885 to Backus as principal of the Mount Allison Ladies' College, a position he held until his election to the presidency of the University five years ago. He had meanwhile served for a time as professor



Judge H. A. Berden, Moncton, N.B.

of English language and literature and later as professor of political economy, a chair he still retains.

Dr. Berden is a good business man, gifted with considerably administrative ability. He is popular in the institution over which he rules and under his guidance Mount Allison has made great progress. He still occupies the pulpit occasionally and is regarded as a popular and acceptable preacher.

Judge Berden is first years the senior of the president of Mount Allison University. He too was born at Annapolis and educated at Aurora Villa Seminary and Mount Allison. Taking up the study of law in the office of Wetmore and Barker, at Annapolis, N.B., he was admitted to the bar in the same year and took up the practice of his profession at Moncton in partnership with Charles A. Halliwell. Later Mr. Berden formed a partnership with Harvey Alderson, who is now attorney at Ottawa for the National Transcontinental Railway, Comoxium.

When Moncton was incorporated as a town, Mr. Berden was made town solicitor and clerk, positions he held for several years. In addition he acted as solicitor and secretary for various local companies such as the Moncton Gas, Light and Water Co., the Moncton Sugar Refinery, the Moncton Cotton Company and the Moncton Street Railway Company.

In 1899 upon the hanging of the Industries Act into force in New Brunswick, he was appointed Master of the Supreme Court for the county of Westmorland, and also acted as referee under the New Brunswick Election Act. For a



The old Perry Berden home at Grand Pré, N.B.

city as well as a mammoth steel plant was planned to occupy the place of the office used by the plant. The plant was to be erected by the Indiana Steel Company and the city by the Gary Land Company, both of which were of equal subscription of the big Corporation, formed for the purpose. The plan itself was named Gary, in honor of the chairman of the board of directors.

It is needless to repeat that the entire enterprise was blue-printed to the smallest detail before the work of construction commenced. There were various landmarks that required attention first. The engineers had no intention of adding the plant to the site or making it conform to the slightest measure with the natural limitations of the place. The plan, as designed beforehand, was as exact as mathematics as it could be made on paper and, if the site did not exactly accommodate itself to requirements, the site had to suffer the amputation, not the plant. Accordingly the intersecting railways were picked up and put out of the way; a river, which bordered latter and latter over the property, was diverted into a new channel and meandering land that lay under water beyond the shore line was reclaimed. Sand-hills were raised and the surface of the land everywhere leveled. All of which took place during the summer of 1906.

The story of three years' achievement on the sandy soil of Gary reads like a bit of fiction. The three-year period is taken, because in that time the steel plant had started to produce and the city had attained the proportions of a large and popular center. Since then, as is true, there has been astonishing growth, but the narrative period was embraced in the opening years.

When one remembers that it was only in June, 1906, that the first shovelful of mud was turned, the appearance of the place by the spring of 1909 was striking. There was first of all the huge steel plant, occupying approximately one square mile of land along the lake front; the five buildings with its two concrete production piers and its chimney, rail and back of the works, the town itself with fifteen miles of paved streets, two-way, miles of cement sidewalks and two million dollars' worth of streets and comfortable residences. The plant had mined a population of 12,000. It had two banks, six hotels, three daily papers, two schools and several churches. No less than forty-six lawyers and twenty-four doctors have been attracted to it.



The post office as it is now at Gary, Ind.



The location of Gary.

and fifty passenger trains stopped daily at its station.

It is significant that Gary was built from the bottom up. The main floor work had commenced on its construction, nothing showed above the surface. The land was simply interested with dishes. The secret was that the Gary Land Company had wisely decided to lay all sewers, mains and conduits before the permanent pavements were laid or any houses were erected. All these private works were integrated in the laws or by plans, thirty feet wide, which were run to the back of the lots. In future, should it be required to get at water main or sewer, it will not be necessary to tear up pavements an important thoroughfare for the purpose.

The Gary Heat, Light and Water Company was organized to control those utilities. A waterworks system capable of supplying the needs of 90,000 people was installed, the water being secured from Lake Michigan through a two-mile

tunnel pipe. An elaborate sewer system for a city of the same size was also built. All of this work, having been done in advance of sufficient means as equalization of taxation and a relief from future burdens which will be a great boon to the citizens.

A central street, known as Broadway, now located five feet wide, was run due south from the entrance gate of the steel plant. Fifth Avenue, a second principal street, eighty feet wide, was made to intersect Broadway at the center of the business district. The rest of the streets and avenues were laid out on the checker-board plan. Earth was reported at considerable expense for sidewalks, and thousands of trees were transplanted to shade the streets.

So far as the houses were concerned, the Gary Land Company did it itself to prevent speculation and to encourage individual building. It sold lots on favorable terms but under sanitary restrictions. A purchaser must build within eighteen months. His plans must be approved by the Company. His house must be of a type and value to conform with the requirements of the center of the city in which he builds. He must only erect one house at a time.

To supplement private enterprise the Company itself erected 500 houses at a cost ranging from \$2,000 to \$10,000 each, which it either leased or sold. These houses were all varied in style, so that individual houses were not easily of one such other. The result was a most pleasing array of attractive homes.

In the business section, almost everything was left to individual effort. The Company merely put up a couple of hotels and a bank building. It enforced restrictions however on the character of the buildings so that the business sec-



The mayor and his cousin at the city hall, Gary, July 1, 1913



Transformation at Gary when the big freighter sailed on.

ondaries are in their way as substantial and attractive to the residents as areas.

In addition to the steel plant itself, various other industries within the limits of Gary. Some of these are also subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation, as for instance the American Sheet and Plate Company, which supplies two hundred series; the American Bridge Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and the National Tube Company. Others like the American Car and Foundry Company and the American Locomotive Company are large concerns. Besides these, hundreds of scores have been secured for smaller independent concerns, the advent of which is steadily adding to the importance of Gary as a great steel center.

The new plant of the Steel Corporation itself may be said to be the latest word in the engineering of steel production. Older plants, as already explained, have been put together piecemeal, and there has been a corresponding lack of space and economy. The Gary plant takes the iron ore as its own and by its own hands converts it through the different departments of manufacture to the complete product at the other end. There is no duplication, the thousands of workmen employed being apparently lost in the vastness of the place. Powerful engines, broad gauge tracks, enormous cranes and other labor-saving appliances are seen in their best form and safety and cleanliness are everywhere enforced.

The plant is originally planned consists of sixteen thousand blast furnaces with an annual capacity of 2,600,000 tons of pig iron and six open-hearth furnaces building each containing fourteen 50-ton furnaces, producing 3,750,000 tons annually. There are in addition blast mills, rail mills and other auxiliary departments.

Underlying the whole enterprise is the basic idea that orderliness, cleanliness and the suppression of waste are an important feature in efficient production. Because waste and dirt spoil waste, therefore let waste and dirt be as small as far as possible, and the builders of Gary and they accordingly planned to utilize all the waste and gases that ordinarily went down the stacks of a steel plant, in generating power to light the city and pump its water. Gary is

which has characterized the beginning of the twentieth century."

The city is changing rapidly and growing fast. The lot of an old citizen is crowding by laws and means. The increase in its population is bewildering. A description of its buildings, parks, streets and other municipal details requires constant revision. It has become in short a very modern and progressive city. Some of one writer has put it, "It is a city a few miles south from the heart of the steel mill." It has passed from the vague period of speculation, to the so far interesting period of expansion. If at that time it was already strong, it has now taken on more of the characteristics of other cities, though still in a state by itself.

Gary will be a second Gary. It will repeat the story of the steel city of Indiana. If the same expansion characterizes its characteristics of other cities, will soon see a demonstration on their own soil of the wonderful power and progress of a great modern industrial machine.

Old Wooded Ways

By ALLEN WARD

Old wooded ways, you still are alluring.
Sweet is your voice as in days long ago.
Deep to your eye, like the ocean's calm-
ness, you speak just as kindly your
warning to love.

Just as you alluring your breath of the sea-
mod.
Twinkling my cheek every night to a
dream.
Old friends' faces o'erspread with a
new gold.
Kind'll them and there with an auto-
mobile them.

Dear wooded ways with your passionate
chasing,
Over your carpeted greenery I tread.
Longer long when night is alarm-
ing.
No rest and rest for the present is
dead.

These you never me till I'm no come
stealing
Fair spirit dance of the years over
me.
Momentary part of a little child kneeling
Praying to God at the dusk-time and
dawn.

Old wooded ways you still are alluring,
Deep in your heart to I'm in your eyes.
Deep in my heart to your place of im-
mortal
dear wooded ways, earth's one paradise.

Johns Gary and Mrs. Gary snapped by the photographer at Palm Beach, Florida





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household—there wasn't one he did not know everything about. It was handed a minute book. It was written by the hand of a man whom I had known for twenty years. I expressed my opinion to that effect, Sir Richard smiled and said: "The book is with this very money now in the hands of every man in the moment, and all this knowledge he had managed to accumulate in some three or four months, starting, I am sure, with a perfectly virgin memory on the whole general mass of material; and his memory, with the grip of a tri-put, retained every single item of it all."

My next suspect Sir Richard Webster, in the days of his political life, could have stood for a portrait of the typical English Conservative gentleman. He had the fine sense of humor, the intense attachment to the institutions of his country, the perfect discrimination, which are the real principles of the Conservative Party. His shyness, indeed, was a grating due to his optimism and his earnest. Beautiful nature had given this strong sense and like a child a beautiful voice; and this hard-voiced advocate, this politician with the long hair of most followers of the House of Commons, gave his Sundays to the choir of his church, and sang there as regularly and as fervently as though he were a choir-boy making his liturgy.

He held the office of Attorney-General for an unexampled length of years. There were constant speculations that he might any day be called from the House of Commons to another place; for at once his professional position was high enough to justify his ranking as the financial, the highest prize of the profession.

He may or may not have been disappointed himself in being dropped at the great price, but he never showed it. Indeed he was one of those ungrateful men who never betrayed any emotion; though it is known that he was very young once. The Webster was held during all these years by a man who was already elderly when he reached the position but showed the tale of years none till they had almost reached eighty, Lord Salisbury, for it was he whom he grew younger with the advance of time.

Then one fine day, another the second greatest—prime of the profession fell suddenly into his lap. The greatest rival of the day—that powerful, brilliant and dominating Russell—died soon perfectly at an age which in one's old age would have appeared youth; the Lord Chief Justice (himself retired); and at some time there was only one man in the house who could stand the comparison with an old long Attorney-Generalship came to an end, and Sir Richard Webster became Lord Chief Justice; and one after was called to the House of Lords as Lord Altonham. From that time forward he ceased to know in the public eye as the active politician who remains in the lightning line, and in retirement to him was over, and he be-

nothing to do with the impacts that passed over that wild world of changing passions, conflicting interests and bitter personalities in which he had lived for so many years.

It was then that he was able to be his real self—very patient, very unimpaired, always composed.

I have said that somewhere this man of such Olympian composure was known to have profound depths of emotion. He had the tragic undertone to his an almost while he lived and he was still young. There never came the looking of the world, though doubtless he never mentioned his grief to anybody, and he never wept; and though he was a young man when the last came, and perhaps that may have accounted for a certain look of sadness which you always saw in the face when it was in repose.

I believe that in critical cases, when the man himself was the help of a judge has the best chance of revealing itself, the Chief Justice to mercy's side; and I have also heard rumors of such to the greatest undertone he had been compelled to condemn, to their prison cells. The development of this man was carried by him with the affairs of his daily life, and he would not have been true to his emotions or his character if he had not been merciful to the afflicted.

This is the man, early ministered, early married; but so much cold as cold; with the unexampled release of a man with intense inner life and deep feelings than the most impassive of the man without nerve and without heart. He might well be the one of the first specimens of that kind of man, and yet emotional race in which he belongs; strong of body, lover of the fresh air, music, literature, food, and withal, very tender.

The Flower Women of Covent Garden, London

English (Description of a Remarkable Class of Women)

SMALL wonder that many women have little regard for pads and adorns, says a writer in the Daily Telegraph, London. They: For here they are not being maligned and misrepresented by both, during autumn of last! Only other had the tendency to state that "modestly the greatest value of a woman is her beauty," but it required two men and nearly efforts to correct the notion that "women should talk no longer after supper." To their answer! Others, again, would have us believe that working in the extreme occupations of women with selling husbands.

Let anyone who professes to be interested in womanhood and their duties pay an early morning visit to Covent Garden Market, and spend an hour or two in that portion of it at least for the sake of flowers and plants. Apart from the floral beauty of the scene, there is much that is worth seeing. The "English per of eleven stone two (one hundred and fifty-one pounds), and five look to be in their evening dress!" (If she has one) is by



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and peepers. On arriving, the reporter saw a waterman busy washing the ladies in the stream, a boy playing with a hoop, and some birds assembling in the trees. He had hardly left the stream when a peasant woman carrying some vegetables in a basket rushed to him. "Ah! You are not of the country. You want to see the viennese! They are down there among the trees along the river."

Going to see the viennese? has become the chief occupation of everybody at Alencon. They go there in the morning and in the afternoon. They do it at night and at ten in the morning at one, at four, and at seven o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening all gather in the country. A procession starts along the road headed by little Henriette Lambert, daughter of a small farmer. They were all coming the way. Little Henriette is one of the principal beauties of Alencon. The other is little Marie Tremoulet, whose father is a tailor. Henriette leads on procession, and Marie leads another.

If there is no rivalry between the two children there is a good deal among the grown-up persons in the festive processions. When they reach the spot of the viennese the children become excited and recite their prayers more fervently. They have received various promises to ask for colonial fairs. One of the viennese men is to get a blessing on a blue ribbon. They look at the sky between the peepers, and exchange their impressions as a matter of course. One says, "I see the Holy Virgin." The other immediately says, "I also, and I see Jeanne d'Arc."

"So do I. Her face is covered with her sunbonnet. She, her face is not covered. She is making the sign of the cross."

"I see Saint Margaret," says one. "I see the Holy Face," says the other. It is impossible to try to make them agree on even standing side by side they never see the same things.

An island of Lourdes calls Henriette. "How do you see Jeanne d'Arc?"

"See her up here!"

"To which side is the horse turned?"

"To the right."

"Then you see it only from the side?"

"Yes."

"Do you see her legs?"

"Yes, both."

"Really, both of them?"

"Yes."

The man immediately writes in his notebook the apparent contradiction of seeing a woman in harness and also both legs.

Henriette is rather peculiar. She is very distinguished, and at twenty years she cannot distinguish a horse from a tree. She cannot see what everybody else can, but curiously enough she pretends to be able to read at a distance the words inscribed on the banner of Jeanne d'Arc. One asked, who is following the crowd out of curiosity, why they go to Jeanne d'Arc to speak in Latin. The child does so, and she immediately says that Jeanne d'Arc has spoken in Latin "What does she say?"

"What does she say?"

The child one night told her to repeat a long Latin quotation somewhat as fol-

lows: "Tell us if you have come to someone by not making a star appear to the sky." The sky is very bright, but some afterwards the clouds appear, and not only one star, but half a dozen stars, appeared.

"What does it say?"

"I don't know."

"What does it say?"

"I don't know."

"What does it say?"

"I don't know."

"What does it say?"

"I don't know."

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twenty hours. When he got down, Senator Gurne, of Oklahoma, who is usually liked, started talking; he got the floor under the rule, and talked for an hour.

These distractions are by way of showing that the rule of admitted debate may be levied to accomplish both good and bad ends, and how it works.

There is room for very sincere difference of opinion whether the rule is on the whole good or bad. It makes the Senate a really deliberative body; there is no doubt of that.

The rule of admitted debate is in the nature of a sword. It has been used to cut down, beyond recall, in the kind of an unadvisable measure. It has been used to divide companies and coalitions.

But it is to be admitted that rules should be made with the purpose of preventing legislation? To admit that is to admit that there is more than good, and, in a sense, in legislation that can save and a majority of votes in both houses of Congress.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, who is determined to have the rule of admitted debate repealed, declares that the argument of preventing legislation has no weight with him, and should have none with his country.

On the other hand, during the McKinley administration, Senator Carter, of Montana, opened a real surprise on the Senate by taking the floor to talk a river and bore and appropriate bill to build a dam.

The next day, Carter and asked him to talk it in the Senate. Carter said not a word to anybody. It was not unexpected, when he came to talk on the measure, and ten hours before the time for the vote he announced, first that the President's emergency commission to lift the Seneca.

Later Owen's bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate. It was not unexpected, when he came to talk on the measure, and ten hours before the time for the vote he announced, first that the President's emergency commission to lift the Seneca.

A few days later President McKinley asked Carter—he had been defeated for reelection, and his time as a Senator expired with that same good strike-membership in the Congressional Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

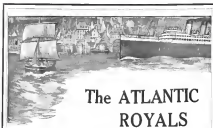
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need to be sorry pills are. Before she could present a card, there the daily per in at the open door, it fell at the feet of the stout parson, who stooped and picked it up. The word appeared in large type caught his eye. Quickly he glanced at the last line. With pale face and a quivering lip he dashed the paper to the floor and confronted his parson, who had come forward in astonishment.

"Tricked!" he gasped, "by a second-rate son of a villain!" "Hag!" exclaimed the young man. "Say what you like to me, but don't dare!" "You told!" interrupted Mrs. James. "What is this all about, anyway?" Fred looked around the offending paper, and while his parson peered the floor in a rage he read aloud:

"An Eastern graduate who, as we deemed, were contemplating landing a large family here, has decided to locate elsewhere owing to the postponement of the famous railway deal."

"That is trawling nonsense!" Mr. Todd said, bitterly. "Who knew about the changed railway plan?" "Not I. Where is the name, friend?" "And who are you, brother?" "You put you print into this effort!" "I am Mrs. James James," she replied with dignity. "A name not without name down East. You wish to know who sent me nothing my fingers in your muddy pool? I was about to tell you, sir. But your flustered defiance. You did from other, you!"

"I'll answer the man, then, thank!" "Was the woman mad?" "I'll!"

"Yes, you. Do you remember asking me to tell you I'll answer your wife?"

"Not never!"

"Yes, we have met before."

"When?"

"In a little railway station on the twenty-third of last June."

"Railway depot, twenty-third of June," repeated Mr. Todd, fumbling in his pocket for his memorandum book. The most part of the bottom of this he still thinks he has been duped, a victim of artifice.

"Twenty-third of June; indeed, every two hours by late train," he read.

"Yes, yes! I remember; that's where we discussed the Park. All right, York, but where were you, woman?"

"You never there was no one at the waiting room; someone had been in and left a bundle of old clothes on a bench in a corner."

"You never saw it with anything," she answered successfully. "I was the bundle of old clothes, which, till the head waiter awakened me. Was it?"

"I heard my daughter's name mentioned; did I give attention to the conversation; then I listened. I heard of the proposed railway branch and roadhouse. The syndicate that was to erect a liver foodery, the man Baffle who gave the information, what he was to receive if he brought the bag to be in a year or so, or otherwise, which, in order to keep under their thumb, you said to something else."

"You thought I could not send your daughter, then, carrying a goodly harvest before the big deal came off?"

"Black A being central was a choice speculation. You let my daughter have

it, expecting to get it back when the second payment became due. Your scheme nearly succeeded. I shall always look the Lord and a hard in delaying but gain!" One man started, the other smiled. "Devilman," the other said solemnly, "this is a new country, he expects for making a living old penny worth are numerous, like me temptations and evil rising from the state to get rich quick. It is not a virtue from our young people, making them indifferent to the rights of others; destroying their ambition to find the holder of success by honorable means and hard work, and in giving our American an inferior reputation abroad."

"What about the ten thousand dollars?" interrupted Mr. Todd, with a sneer. "Oh, coming you won't keep such money!" "Don't worry about that \$10,000.00. The credit is not in it, as good as a mortgage to me as you are. I come only with the needed state. The bank is still here; you will only have to wait longer, and part of this," changing her position. "I shall postpone another day, but I'll let her stay in the Park building."

"I suppose you and your friends," another woman (please at his partner— "will enjoy the job at my expense."

"Yes, my dear," she replied, proudly. "I do not discuss business with friends."

"Four partner left his partner to the other, and my daughter knows nothing of her means for taking her investment if her hands."

"You never told her?" he asked in surprise.

"I never told her."

"Why not, my dear?"

"Mrs. James hesitated. She did not tell of the two men. One embarrassed, though deeply impressed, with her beautiful and earnest words, the other moved in spite of his anger, thinking he had her cornered at last. She went out of the window, but was not the person by her beautiful, but the two men people wandering between in a golden glow of a golden sunset."

"I did not tell my partner," she said, slowly, a smile lighting her pleasant features, because—well—just now."

"You know that's a woman's job."

THE POETRY IN MYSTERY

By Robert Bridges

(Post Laureate)

The dithyramb day now flows,
Each flower and true remnant,
Which strong in old and wood,
On us, as night is falling,

Let God our Mother calling,
Give thanks to him, the One

Now all the heavenly splendour
Breaker forth in starlight tender
From myriad worlds unknown;
And—our sacred song—

Pergola his softly beating
For joy of beauty not his own

The Barr Account Register has proved itself the greatest investment a merchant can put into his business—it pays for itself.



The word of one merchant, whose evidence any prospective purchaser of a Barr Account Register may have on inquiry, is

that by using this modern non-writing account system he has been able to reduce the outstanding accounts of his customers from \$3000 to \$500.

Q He did it without giving offense to any of them. While he was accomplishing the result stated above, his business was growing.

Q This all goes to show that the Barr Account Register System is a most excellent thing for the man in business, and his customers like it better than the old, long-drawn-out way of having accounts settled to them and the pay-invoice-plus method which is the natural result.

Q If for no other reason than this, it would pay the merchant to install the Barr Account Register. But there are a score of other pay in good reasons.

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It is the practical Christmas gift for a man—a gift he'll not only admire but use with satisfaction every day in the year. Among the three dozen and more styles you'll find one to suit any man, at a price you'll be glad to pay.

Standard Sets cost \$5.00. — Pocket Editions, \$5.00 to \$6.00.—Combination Sets, \$6.50 up. Your Jeweler, Druggist or Hardware Dealer can show you an assortment.

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